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With regard to crime, the subject under consideration, the discussion is detailed and evidence is presented in abundance. While some crimes are more immediately economic the author finds all traceable to economic causes. Even in the crimes of degenerates the social and economic causes of degeneracy are the ultimate factors.

Upon the evidence reviewed the author claims that we have a right to say that "the part played by economic conditions in criminality is preponderating, even decisive." This conclusion he considers to be the most optimistic of criminological theories, for since crime is the consequence of economic and social conditions, we can combat it by changing these conditions, and humanity may look forward to the possibility of "some day delivering itself from one of its most terrible scourges."

In the opinion of the reviewer Dr. Bonger's work as translated is a valuable addition to our American literature on criminology. It is a partisan statement, but is a much-needed corrective to the numerous individualistic interpretations of crime recently published. It may be that lawyers especially need to consider these Socialist views of crime.

G. P. WYCKOFF.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. By Henry St. George Tucker. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press. 1916. pp. x, 204.

The present volume is an elaboration of the Storrs lectures, recently delivered by the author at the Yale Law School. Mr. Tucker attacks the proposed constitutional amendment, providing that no state shall restrict suffrage because of sex, on the ground that it violates the fundamental principles of the Constitution by destroying local self-government in a most important respect, and that such a "break in the Constitutional wall" would be almost certainly enlarged in the future (p. 150). To sustain his indictment of the proposed amendment, he quotes at length from the debates of the Constitutional Convention, and cites the Tenth Amendment as a specific establishment of state control of suffrage. The only limits upon such control have been in the Fifteenth Amendment. It, with the two other *post bellum* amendments, made changes in the Constitution as organic as the suggested Eighteenth Amendment would make, Mr. Tucker admits; but omitting from consideration their doubtful wisdom, they were the direct products of the Civil War, and hence no precedents for the suffrage amendment.

Mr. Tucker's argument, it will be seen, is directed primarily to the psychological effect of adoption of the suffrage amendment; that it is constitutionally impolitic *per se* is of lesser importance. But, for the state-rights idea to be destroyed, it must first have a present existence and potency. The assumption of such a potency is the fundamental fallacy in Mr. Tucker's argument. That the preservation of the sovereignty of the state once dominated constitutional thought, is true; that it so dominates now is obviously not. The Civil War and the subsequent amendments have combined with changes in the nature of the country, to make precarious even the continued existence of the state-rights conception. Economic pressure has increased the tendency to centralize at the expense of state powers.¹ The sovereignty of the state, in a true sense, has already passed away; and to a new generation of lawyers there may seem nothing strange even in the abolition of the historical states as the units of local government, and the substitution for them of economic units in harmony with

¹ Cf. Former Atty.-Gen. George W. Wickersham, "Confused Sovereignty," 11 ILL. L. REV. 225, with "The Failure of the States," 9 NEW REPUBLIC 170, and Harold J. Laski, "Sovereignty and Centralization," 9 NEW REPUBLIC 176.

efficient administration. The state-rights idea is to-day without power. It has now passed where no future amendment to the Constitution can ever injure it. The suffrage amendment cannot change constitutional thought, for constitutional thought has already changed beyond it.

But Mr. Tucker's book illustrates not only the persistence of old habits of thought, but also the strength of the allegiance which that brilliant, flawless conception, state sovereignty, attracted. Here we have the able successor of Calhoun, the worthy descendant of Randolph and of earlier Tuckers. The book is the last gallant lance in behalf of state rights. It marks the end of an era.

RAEBURN GREEN.

EQUITY AND ITS REMEDIES. By Charles Neal Barney. Boston: G. A. Jackson. 1915. pp. xxxiii, 252.

This volume attempts to give in a small compass a simple, yet comprehensive, survey in outline form of the principles of equity jurisdiction. There is no attempt to discuss or analyze these rules, so that the book is of little value to the student. However, the full citation of Massachusetts cases, conveniently arranged under appropriate headings, makes the book valuable to Massachusetts practitioners as a "first-aid" manual of reference. Aside from the chapter on Reparation and Prevention of Torts, which contains some new matter not readily found elsewhere, the work can hardly be termed a permanent contribution to the literature of this branch of the law.

THE WAR AND HUMANITY. By James M. Beck. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1916. pp. xi, 322.

THE DEPORTATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM LILLE. Translated textually from the Note addressed by the French Government to the Governments of Neutral Powers on the conduct of the German Authorities towards the population of the French Departments in the occupation of the enemy. New York: George H. Doran Company. pp. 81.

A TREATISE ON THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS. By Arthur B. Honnold. Two Volumes. Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Company. 1917.

THE PROSECUTION OF JESUS: ITS DATE, HISTORY AND LEGALITY. By Richard Wellington Husband. Princeton: Princeton University Press. 1916. pp. vii, 302.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES, INCLUDING ELECTRIC LAW. By S. Walter Jones. Second Edition. Kansas City: Vernon Law Book Company. 1916. pp. xxiv, 1065.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION: ANNUAL REPORT. 1915. New York: The Rockefeller Foundation.

OPHTHALMIC JURISPRUDENCE. By Thomas Hall Shastid. Chicago. 1916. pp. vi, 147.

A TREATISE ON FEDERAL IMPEACHMENTS. By Alex. Simpson, Jr. The Law Association of Philadelphia. 1916. pp. 230.

INTERNATIONAL CASES, ARBITRATIONS AND INCIDENTS ILLUSTRATIVE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AS PRACTISED BY INDEPENDENT STATES. By Ellery C. Stowell and Henry F. Munro. Volume Two. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. pp. xvii, 662.

BELGIUM'S CASE: A JUDICIAL ENQUIRY. By Ch. De Visscher. Translated from the French by E. F. Jourdain. London: Hodder & Stoughton. 1916. pp. xxiv, 164.